

REMARKS

Claims 1-22 are pending in the Application. Claims 1 and 10 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103

The Patent Office rejected claims 1-22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Piikivi (“Piikivi”, U.S. Patent No. 7,050,993) in view of Cantwell et al. (“Cantwell”, U.S. Publication No. 2001/0034738). Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections.

“To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.” (emphasis added) (MPEP § 2143). If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. (emphasis added) *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Applicant respectfully submits Claims 1-22 recite elements not disclosed by Piikivi or Cantwell. For example, Claim 1 recites “providing messaging redirector plug-ins for the browser program which each replace a corresponding messaging plug-in and are each assigned to a same said selected port.” The Patent Office cites to Piikivi for the above limitation. However, Piikivi does not disclose providing messaging redirector plug-ins for the browser program which each replace a corresponding messaging plug-in and are each assigned to a same said selected port. Emphasis added. The present application replaces an existing plug-in (which displays messaging on a computer) with a plug-in that directs messages (which would have been previously displayed on the computer) to a mobile device. Thus, someone sending a message to the computer is unaware of the redirection. The new plug-in of the present application mimics the plug-in the message sender expects to find for an existing messaging service. The plug-in of Piikivi does not replace a corresponding messaging plug-in. The plug-in of Piikivi is a new plug-in that adds the ability to authenticate users utilizing a mobile device. Piikivi does not

replace an existing plug-in that provides an existing messaging service on a computer, redirecting the message from the computer to a mobile device. Someone sending an authentication message (which requires authentication on a mobile device) to the computer of Piikivi expects the plug-in of Piikivi to be there to redirect the authentication message to the mobile device.

Further, because Piikivi does not disclose that the plug-in replaces an existing plug-in, the plug-in cannot therefore be assigned to the same port as the existing plug-in. In the present application, the new plug-in is assigned the same port as the existing plug-in it replaces. This enables the new plug-in to mimic the existing plug-in to a sender of a message for an existing messaging service. Therefore, the sender of the message can send a message to the computer utilizing an existing messaging service without being aware that the new plug-in has replaced the existing plug-in and is redirecting the messages to a mobile device. In Piikivi, the sender of a message is sending a message which requires authentication on a mobile device and expects the plug-in which redirects the authentication message to the mobile device to be there so authentication can be accomplished. Thus, Piikivi does not disclose providing messaging redirector plug-ins for the browser program which each replace a corresponding messaging plug-in and are each assigned to a same said selected port. Emphasis added. Cantwell does not cure the defects of Piikivi. Piikivi and Cantwell, separately or combined, do not teach or suggest all of the claimed limitations. Thus, at least based on these reasons, independent Claims 1 is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Claims 2-9 and 19-20 depend from Claim 1 and are therefore allowable due to their dependence upon Claim 1.

Claim 10 recites “at least one messaging redirector program appearing as a plug-in to the browser program which replaces a corresponding plug-in...and said messaging redirector program using a respective said selected port to redirect selected messages.” The Patent Office cites to Piikivi for the above limitation. However, Piikivi does not disclose at least one messaging redirector program appearing as a plug-in to the browser program which replaces a corresponding plug-in and said messaging redirector program using a respective said selected port to redirect selected messages. Emphasis added. The present application replaces an existing

plug-in (which displays messaging on a computer) with a plug-in that directs messages (which would have been previously displayed on the computer) to a mobile device. Thus, someone sending a message to the computer is unaware of the redirection. The new plug-in of the present application mimics the plug-in the message sender expects to find for an existing messaging service. The plug-in of Piikivi does not replace a corresponding messaging plug-in. The plug-in of Piikivi is a new plug-in that adds the ability to authenticate users utilizing a mobile device. Piikivi does not replace an existing plug-in that provides an existing messaging service on a computer, redirecting the message from the computer to a mobile device. Someone sending an authentication message (which requires authentication on a mobile device) to the computer of Piikivi expects the plug-in of Piikivi to be there to redirect the authentication message to the mobile device.

Further, because Piikivi does not disclose that the plug-in replaces an existing plug-in, the plug-in cannot therefore be assigned to the same port as the existing plug-in. In the present application, the new plug-in is assigned the same port as the existing plug-in it replaces. This enables the new plug-in to mimic the existing plug-in to a sender of a message for an existing messaging service. Therefore, the sender of the message can send a message to the computer utilizing an existing messaging service without being aware that the new plug-in has replaced the existing plug-in and is redirecting the messages to a mobile device. In Piikivi, the sender of a message is sending a message which requires authentication on a mobile device and expects the plug-in which redirects the authentication message to the mobile device to be there so authentication can be accomplished. Thus, Piikivi does not disclose at least one messaging redirector program appearing as a plug-in to the browser program which replaces a corresponding plug-in and said messaging redirector program using a respective said selected port to redirect selected messages. Emphasis added. Cantwell does not cure the defects of Piikivi. Piikivi and Cantwell, separately or combined, do not teach or suggest all of the claimed limitations. Thus, at least based on these reasons, independent Claims 10 is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Claims 11-18 and 21-22 depend from Claim 10 and are therefore allowable due to their dependence upon Claim 10.

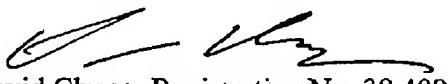
CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the claims are in condition for allowance. Issuance of the present application as a patent is therefore solicited.

It is believed no fee is due at this time. However, should the Examiner disagree, please charge the undersigned's Deposit Account No. 19-2179. Please also charge this deposit account, at any time during the pendency of this application, for any additional fees required, or credit any overpayment, pursuant to 37 CFR §1.25.

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